

In Our Nation's Bicentennial Year

1776



1976

Happy 125th Anniversary

Lizton

and

Union Township

founded ~ 1851



LIZTON

Lizton was laid out along the State Road, February 6, 1851 by Jesse Vieley and he named it New Elizabeth in honor of his wife Elizabeth Leak. One month later Union Township was formed out of the west part of Middle Township, so both are 125 years old this year 1976.

The population has increased from 250 in 1914 to 400 now. There have been several new additions to the town and a couple of new streets. The State Bank of Lizton has a beautiful new bank building over on S.R. 39. It has always been a strong bank and was the first bank in the county to open after the bank moratorium in 1933. The town is all torn up now after putting in a new sewer system that has cost about as much as the tax valuation of the whole town.

Lizton has been lucky to have always had a good family doctor since the cholera epidemic in 1873. First there was Dr. Oscar B. Johnson who lived here and married a Lizton girl, Lizzie F. Cundiff a niece of Elizabeth F. Vieley, before he became a doctor. He was a school teacher at the time of the cholera epidemic in August and September of 1873. It is very possible that he became a doctor to see that there was never another epidemic like that one. People can see that he was well liked and respected by the number of Oscars in the community. One even became a doctor, Dr. Oscar T. Scamahorn. Dr. Johnson was the first person buried in the K. of P. Cemetery. Then Dr. Peterson, Dr. S.O. Leak and Dr. Titus were here. Then Dr. J.D. Hendricks who we were lucky to have had when the influenza was so prevalent in 1918, since he knew how to treat it. Then there were Dr. O'Brien and Dr. Robert Wiseheart from North Salem, who was much loved. Lastly Dr. L.H. Ellis who has been serving the community well for more than thirty years.

Lizton and Union Township Volunteer Fire Department was formed in 1946 with one fire truck and with Lawrence Roark as Fire Chief. Now they have a

fire truck, two tankers, and a new pickup truck that is equipped with fire equipment and first aid supplies. They have about twenty young intelligent, enthusiastic volunteers and are really doing a great job.

There are three churches in Lizton.

The First Baptist, a beautiful brick which is located south of Main Street and was built in 1966.

The United Methodist, a brick colonial built in 1949 is located on the corner of Lebanon and Brumfield Streets.

The Lizton Christian Church, located on Church Street, was built in 1872.

THE STATE ROAD

A law was passed by the Indiana State Legislature January 14, 1824 authorizing the location of a road from Indianapolis to Crawfordsville. A history of Montgomery County says that on December 24, 1824, Samuel McGeorge of Marion County, Uriah Heltz of Hendricks County, and John McCullough of Montgomery County laid out a road from Indianapolis to Crawfordsville. This history also says there was another law passed January 23, 1828 approving a road between these two cities.

An act was passed by State Legislature February 8, 1836 creating what was known as the 3% fund for road purposes. The money coming to Hendricks County was apportioned to county roads by the May term of 1837 as follows: It gave a list ending with - "Indianapolis and Crawfordsville State Road \$175." which was higher than any of the other roads. This \$175 was to be applied to erecting a good substantial bridge across the East Fork of Eel River. This is the first bridge we find mention of and this is the only road that retained the name "State Road" until the present system of state roads was inaugurated.

George L. Leak wrote that he had heard an old citizen, Abel Strickland, say that he had worked on this road or helped construct it in 1829. It was a sixty foot established State Road and in the early days there was a Stage Coach Route over it and a telegraph line along the south side of road which was abandoned prior to the Civil War. This telegraph line was a single wire which in many places was fastened to trees.

UNION TOWNSHIP and LIZTON SCHOOLS

After New Elizabeth was laid out along the Indianapolis and Crawfordsville State Road in 1851, a new township named Union was formed out of the western part of Middle, March 4, 1851. Middle had been a township in Hendricks County since 1833. The first election in Union Township was the presidential election of 1852 with Franklin Pierce running against Winifield Scott. The Union Township poll-book showed names of fifty two voters, this being a partial list of the old settlers of Union Township. Many, of course, had voted before in Middle Township and some had held elective offices in Middle Township such as Archibald Alexander was elected Justice of Peace in 1835, David S. Buzzard in 1838, 1843 and 1848. Those elected Constables from Union Township were Elias Leach in 1838 and 1839 and Solomon Adams in 1846, 1848 and 1850. This looks as though they might have had local elections every year.

The first school in what is now Union Township was taught in a cabin, that had been used for a dwelling, which stood west of the creek on the Archibald Alexander farm north of the State Road. It is not known who taught the first school here, but we do know that Elias Leach came here from Kentucky in the spring of 1836 and taught school there starting in April for three months. He then "took up" school for six months in the fall of 1836 but after teaching about four months, he took down with inflammatory rheumatism and had to quit. That was the last school taught in that cabin. Mrs. Lucinda Runnels attended school there.

The first school house was built in 1837 on the west side of the Archibald Alexander farm, north of and facing the State Road, about where Roark's Shop is now in Lizton. It was built of logs, hewn on two sides, it had a stick and mud chimney fireplace in the east end, a door on the south, two small high glass windows on the north and one long glass window on the west

made by leaving out one log. The clapboard roof sloped to the north and south. The seats were made of slabs of logs with long pegs driven in them for legs. The seats were so high that a small boy or girl's feet would reach about half-way to the floor. There were wide slabs, like shelves, along the north and west walls which served as desks upon which to write. Occasionally in the winter the stick chimney would catch fire and the boys would throw water and it would spatter over the room and on the children's books.

The first schools were usually three months in length starting in September if they were winter schools and in March or April if they were summer schools. The teacher received about \$2.00 per pupil for the term. These were called subscription schools. Then there was no public money to hire teachers. The patrons furnished the building and fire when needed. The teacher usually boarded around with patrons. The parents rarely sent all their children to school the same year, as money was hard to get and anyway the older children had to stay at home to help with the work. They usually subscribed 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, or 2 pupils. A half pupil went half the term and sometimes two would go just enough to make the time of one.

In those days there was not much system about the school work. The first ones to reach the school house recited their lessons first. They just studied whatever books they happened to have. There were no uniform text books and the schools were not divided into classes or grades. The only exception to this rule is that they always had at least one spelling class and spelled each other down. About the only thing they had in the way of geography text was an outline made on the wall showing the states, rivers and lakes on which the capitols were located. They sang the names of the states and their capitols with the rivers on which they were located, beginning with Maine, Augusta on the Kennebec River and ending with Indiana, Indianapolis on West Fork White River and Illinois, Springfield on the Sangamon River, there being only

twenty states at that time. The teachers were supposed to be strict in their rules whether they were able to teach much or not. They used the beech and hickory switch freely.

About 1848 a Christian Church known as Alexander's Church was built just north of the log school house also on Alexander land. Then in 1851 Jesse Vieley, with Job Hadley as his surveyor, laid out the town of New Elizabeth along the State Road, one row of lots on the south and two rows on the north and a street was opened along the section line, 15 feet off of Alexander property and 15 feet from Vieley property. Some of the lots were auctioned off, some cabins built, perhaps a store or two and a post office was opened by Thomas C. Parker July 28, 1851, possibly in a store. Before this, people in the community had to go to Pittsboro for their mail.

In the fall of 1855 John D. Hiatt had started on a 60 or 90 day school, but owing to the prevalance of so much fever and ague among his pupils, he abandoned his school and never afterward was any school taught in that log school house in New Elizabeth. The building was moved over on the south side of the State Road by Julius A. Jeger and used for a wood house.

Some new school laws were enacted before 1856 and free schools had been authorized. So about 1856 the Trustees of Union Township, Anderson Leach, Abraham Hamilton and James Lawrence Leak, built six new one room frame school buildings. District No. 4 School was built in town just north of New Elizabeth on the Leak farm in a woods which is now owned by Wayne Rothenberger. It was moved farther north and across the road in 1901 to the south west corner of the Ora Leak farm, which is just north of the lane that goes back to the Joh Morgan house. No. 3 School was built on Enos Leach land in the south west corner of farm now owned by Jean Hitch. No. 5 the Lambert Ridge, was on the south side of the State Road east of New Elizabeth and north east corner of the Inez Black farm. District School No. 9 was the Talbott which was on the Danville - Lebanon road across the road and just north of where

Glen Hovermale now lives. No. 10 was the Parnell, which was south of Montclair. The Talbott and Parnell schools were in the extreme south part of Union Township and which was later made a part of Center Township.

Some of the men who taught in the town frame school were Levi Cofer, D. C. Lane, Thos. J. Adams, Mr. Avery, C. H. Payne and Sim Buchanan.

Some years later between 1875 and 1890, five brick one room school houses were constructed in Union Township. Three of these replaced three log houses. The Shockley was school District No. 2 and was built not far from the old log school house northwest of Lizton. The Hamilton School No. 6 was built on the east side of the old Lebanon-Danville road 50 W and North of 600 N. It replaced the Helton log school located a little east on the Helton place. The District No. 7, the Montclair brick school replaced a log one that was on the Foster farm, 625 N. The District No. 8 school was built on the south east corner at the intersection of the Rainstown road and 975 N. And lastly there was the Hall School which never had a number. It was on the northwest corner of 300 W and 850 N on the corner of the Blake farm but directly and diagonally across from Hall property.

The Indianapolis and Bloomington Railroad was built through the country just north of the town of New Elizabeth and before the trains started running in 1869, industrious people had erected buildings and started businesses on both sides of the tracks. The post office was also moved and in 1869 mail was hauled by train instead of stage coach and wagons. It was about this time the name of the town was changed from New Elizabeth to Lizton. New Elizabeth or New Elizabethtown as it was sometimes called was simply too long for the railroad telegraphers.

New additions had been added to the town and growth had been heavy since that frame one room school had been built north of the Church. A larger school was needed. When William Brown was trustee about 1875, a new school building was built. They located it farther north but still on the east side

of the Lebanon road or street. A brick two room building facing the west with a front entrance hall and two rooms opening off of it to the north and south. The school yard was fenced, the front fence along the street was made of narrow boards with a wide stile at the walk instead of a gate. But this two room building was soon outgrown and when James E. Scott was trustee, about 1883, he added a full second story and put an open stairway in the hall. The upstairs was used as a sort of a town hall or opera house, there being a platform in the north end of the room. The first three grades were in the south room downstairs and the 4th, 5th and 6th grades were in the room on north, the 7th and 8th grades were upstairs and in 1896 a High School was started, which was also upstairs. Grace Lowe taught the first High School and the principal Dr. S. O. Leak taught the 7th and 8th grades.

In the spring of 1905 the north wall cracked leaving some large cracks and a bulged wall. The school was immediately dismissed and no more school was held there. The lower part of the walls was not strong enough to support the weight of that upstairs and the freezing and thawing had caused the lower walls to crumble. L. K. Parr was principal that year and he had desks and other things moved to various places. The first three grades with Eldora Nelson their teacher were moved to the G.A.R. Hall over the hardware store. The next three grades with Lizzie Leach their teacher used the Odd Fellows Hall over the general store. The High School had the front room of the house where Steward Pritchett now lives and in this way they finished out their school year.

A new eight room modern building was erected during summer of 1905. George W. English was trustee at this time. Gly Humston was the next principal and some of the one room schools were closed and several children of the township came to this new Lizton School. Some of them drove horses and buggies and put them up at the Mahan Barn. It was not too many years until all the one room schools were closed. In the years before school

busses they had school hacks but it was just the distant children that got to ride.

The first electric interurban cars were run over the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Western Traction line in July of 1907. Their tracks were just north and paralled with the railroad tracks. Most of their cars would stop at road crossings but they had a few "limited" cars which stopped only at stations. The station in Lizton was about where Thomas Jackson's house is, in fact his house is the old station turned around. The interurban cars ran almost every hour during the day. I mention the interurban because it was used by the high school pupils of rainstown to get to school. Some that rode to school this way were Edith Hale Rutledge, Edith Walter McGraw, Ersie Walter Gentry, Ruth Keeney Bailey and Tot Ginn. There may have been some others from the Groover crossing (now Hines) who used the interurban. This traction company went bankrupt and the Indianapolis, Terre Haute and Eastern ran it until 1931.

About this time most high schools had basket ball teams and these high schools had tournaments. In the spring of 1917 Lizton had an unusually good team. This team had won most of their games that year. In the High School Sectional, which was played at Greencastle. They played Fillmore, New Winchester, Amo and Plainfield High Schools and won all the games. Those playing on the Lizton team were Clarence Ratliff, Lowell Kirtley, Harry Wheat, Willard Groover, Robert Ratliff, Richmond Blake, Ralph Graham and Orville Davis. (The last three named all became well known Methodist Church Ministers.) Their coach was also the Lizton High School Principal, George Reitzel of Brownburg, and Herman Wall was the student manager. This Lizton team went on to the state fianls which were held at Bloomington. They were defeated by Muncie Central. This was a big thing for a team from such a small high school, without a gymnasium, and having to practice out of doors or at some other school

gym, to get to play in the state finals.

The eight room Lizton School building, built in 1905, was condemned about 1921 and Union Township trustee, Peter Watkins, started plans for the present building. It was built just north of the old school. The new school building was completed and moved into in January 1922, after which the old building was torn down. (John 'Chunk' Shirle used some of the brick to build his home, which is the second house south of the Methodist Church on Lebanon Street.) This new school building had a gymnasium which could be an auditorium. Now for the first time the school had a place for their commencements, plays and other entertainments. The Lizton High School was usually well represented by a high school pupil in county contests. In the spring of 1930, Mary K. Hall received a silver cup for winning first place in a county reading contest and the same year George Barnett won third place in the County Cratorical Contest. The school also held its place in music, instrumental and vocal, and also in all 4-H work. This present building had no high school after 1964, it just served as grade and junior until it was closed in spring of 1975. The North West School Board sold this building in December of 1975 to Thomas Love of Pittsboro who is going to make it into an apartment house.

Beginning in the fall of 1975, all grade children of Union Township are being bussed to North Salem and all High School pupils of Union, Middle and Eel River Townships are bussed (or drive their own cars) to the new Tri West High School building which was built in 1975 by the three townships and is located just south of Lizton between S.R. 39 and U.S. 136. It is a beautiful building and has almost everything even a swimming pool.

The graduates of the small Lizton High School are found in many professions--Ministers, Doctors, College Professors, Teachers, Authors, Nurses, Bankers, Farmers, and Homemakers. I hope the Union Township graduates of the new Tri West Hendricks High School take advantage of all the extras of

this new large high school and are as loyal to Tri West as those other graduates were to the old Lizton High School.

THE JOB HADLEY BARN

Job Hadley was born in North Carolina in 1816. There he organized a Sunday School for freed colored Children, the laws of the state preventing the education of the slave. He also taught a class of freed colored people in a school house, but the school was finally stopped by the popular excitement against it, but he was satisfied that the colored people could learn.

Mr. Hadley came to Indiana in 1839, taught school three years in Morgan County and in 1842 moved to a farm in Clay Township, Hendricks County and then about 1849 moved to a farm in the northeast corner of Union Township, or rather Middle Township, as it was then. He was a Quaker and was interested in anti-slavery and the advancement of colored people in the south.

Mr. Hadley built his house about where Chester Prices' house is today. The barn he built still stands behind the house. There were double doors about the middle of the barn and a buggy or a wagon could be driven inside the barn. In the middle of this driveway in the barn was a trap door and steps that led down into a cellar. The story is that after the negros went into the cellar the trap door was closed and covered with fodder or hay and then the sheep were driven in, the idea being that the wool sheep odor would kill the body odors and that the blood hounds would not be able to follow. The barn is still there and in good repair. It has an addition built on the north end and has been changed inside and that cellar was filled in many years ago but after 1916.

The Douglas Hall family lived on this farm from 1901 until 1916 but none of them are left to tell about it. Sam Dickerson remembers the cellar before it was filled in and he agrees with the description that Dr. Clarence Hickman gives in a letter. Dr. Hickman lived on this farm when he was a boy of about eleven about 1900. He said they always called Job Hadley "Uncle Job". Quote from letter, "In regard to the cellar it was sure there. I

was afraid of Uncle Job's ghost, my older brother Will, who was a big tease, said Uncle Job's ghost was down there. The stairway down was made with oper risers but made of very heavy planks and was about two and one half feet wide. At that time the cellar was about half full of fodder, hay, and trash. We heard it was built for a harness room. It seemed to me strange at that time that they would build such a harness room. Another strange thing about it was that the walls were made of planks that ran up and down. The cellar must have been at least twelve feet square. In addition to the walls, there was another wall space about two feet wide that ran all around the cellar walls. The boards of this wall also ran up and down but did not go down into the ground very far. A part of this wall had planks missing so that if we wished we could have crawled all around the passage way. Our hens would go back into this passageway and lay eggs. I never had enough nerve to crawl all around the passageway. I was afraid of Job's ghost. The hens did not seem to mind. I am fascinated with the suggestion that the cellar in the barn on Uncle Job Hadley's farm was used in the underground railroad. I can well believe this story for he was a very resourceful man. The Island Grove Church was on the southwest corner of his farm.", unquote.

Mr. Hadley's first wife died before he came here. He married Tacy Burgess of Richmond, Indiana and they came to this farm about 1849. They had three children who all died in infancy. They reared Sarah Appleby from five to twenty one years, also her sister and brother who died at the ages of seven and fourteen. They also reared from the age of three years Jesse H. Blair, son of Judge Blair.

This farm was originally very swampy and consisted of prairie and woods, but Mr. Hadley spent a large amount of money in drainage and converted it into a fertile farm. A quote from Clarence Hickman's letter, "The land there was very wet, and Uncle Job dug lots of open ditches. He built a house on rollers that wide enough for a team of horses to walk around in to

turn a large capstan that in turn pulled scrappers with a rope that wrapped around the capstan. That house was still on the farm and was astraddle a big ditch when we moved there." unquote.

Mr. Hadley was County Surveyor from 1846 to 1852 and sixteen years later was elected for two more years. During the vacancy he was frequently called upon by the county court to lay out roads, divide estates etc. He surveyed the town of New Elizabeth when it was laid out in 1851.

To show Job Hadley's ingenuity he had a windmill that pumped water from a driven well, to a water tank on the east end of the porch. The overflow from the trough in the milkhouse went to a large tank in the barn lot between the house and the barn. This was a round type tank with up and down staves with large metal hoops. The overflow from this tank went into the ditch which he had dug with his ditch house.

THE PLAGUE OF NEW ELIZABETH

The citizens of the village of New Elizabeth were visited by an epidemic of cholera in August and September of 1873. Williams and Fannie Davis with their small child moved into a house just north of the railroad on August 20, 1873. They were from Needmore, Marion Township, Hendricks County. Mrs. Davis took violently ill before dawn on Friday morning and died about five in the afternoon of the same day. The funeral was on Saturday and she was buried in the Vieley Cemetery just east of town. This was possibly the only funeral held for a cholera victim. Her stone shows that she was eighteen years and two month of age. Her sister-in-law or sister, also took the disease but recovered although the child died in eighteen hours after he was attacked.

On Sunday morning, August 24, Rachel Hall Adams wife of Caleb Adams and a daughter of Squire Hall, was taken with violent symtoms in church. She was not taken to the home of her parents but to a log house just south of the Hall home. Her case turned into a low grade of typhoid fever but she did not die until September 8. Her sister, Mary, age nineteen years took Rachel and Caleb's son Hickman Adams away from home to care for him. Rachel's sister Lavina, wife of Fountain Hardwick, went to see her and waited upon her and took the disease on Tuesday, August 27 and in seven hours was a corpse. She was only twenty-one and had been married just eight months. Elvina was dead and buried before her husband Fountain Hardwick even knew she was sick. They had lived between Danville and Needmore.

On Monday morning August 25, Martin Griggs was taken down about 10 a.m. and so rapid was the disease that at five in the afternoon he was dead.

Dr. John Dicks was the next victim. Dr. Dicks had lived in New Elizabeth about two years, was well liked by the people, but the way he fought the cholera brought him still closer to the hearts of the people. He had been driving his two wheeled cart day and night and had attended every case up to Friday morning, August 29 about two o'clock, he was exhausted and yielded to the disease and at five in the afternoon of the same day he was no more. Conscious all the time of the nature of the disease, he did not expect to recover, but between the intervals of pain, he conversed with his friends until the drowsy stage came on then sank to sleep apparently without pain. Dr. Comingore, one of his teachers in Indiana Medical College, came out from Indianapolis but could do him no good. His body was taken by train to Fillmore for burial. The Indianapolis Evening News said he died of "pernicious congestion". The death of the cheerful young doctor doubtless frightened residents of New Elizabeth more than anything before had done. Doctors were supposed to be immune from maladies which killed common men.

Dr. J. W. Culley came to New Elizabeth from Danville, during the epidemic. He was possibly the doctor that sent for Doctor Santea Monta Haslea from Louisville, Kentucky who had had experience with cholera.

On Saturday Cleopatra, age fifteen, another daughter of Squire Hall, was taken sick. On Sunday grew very much worse and on Monday September 1, died. While they were burying her, her

mother Maria Hickman Hall died, making four deaths in the family of Thomas B. Hall. The only other member of the family that was at home, was Douglas, a boy of thirteen. He said years later that he spent a lot of time in the apple trees, and that his mother had told him not to eat the green apples.

William R. Logston was taken sick on Tuesday and died on Thursday September 4. His wife took the disease on Saturday, September 6, and died on the evening of the same day, leaving three children for someone else to care for.

Benjamin Hedges, a hatter, 78 years of age and a veteran of the War of 1812, and two of his children died in an old house south of Main Street. One of the children was a little boy of three who was said to have died in two hours. They said he cramped and drew up almost double and cried, "Mama, I hurts." But nothing could be done for him. The towns-people moved the widow into the house where William Davis had lived and burned her house. Another daughter died there, leaving only six year old Alice and her mother Harriet.

On Friday morning September 5, Mrs. Burgess, a stout and hale lady, aged between fifty and sixty, was attacked with the usual symptoms and at five in the afternoon was a corpse.

Noah G. Haggard, an elderly carpenter who had helped make the benches for the new Christian Church, yielded to this disease and died Saturday, September 6, having lingered for nearly a week.

A family by the name of Helmick lived just north of where Fred Kincaid now lives. Mr. Helmick's son-in-law, Christie and family lived with them making eight in the family. They all died but one boy named Newton about eight years old who later lived in Veedersburg. One boy died behind the stove and the men who went to get the body did not want to go in, so they lassoed it,

dragged it to the door, put it in a dry goods box and buried it. Many of the victims were buried at night, some in the bed clothes they died in and some were wrapped in muslin. They kept boxes made ahead for burials. It is said a box had been made for Newton, the Lelmick boy who did not die.

And then there was Molly Shirley who had her husband, George take her to visit his brother John Shirley in Danville. She took sick and died there. George and John's brother-in-law Dr. Hoadley, was with her until she died. She was buried in Abner Creek Cemetery at night. She had been married less than a year and was just eighteen.

Tack (George) Lyons waited on the Hall's. He began taking the disease and he knew it, so he went to town and got a lot of quinine and began taking it. He went back past a neighbor's house and asked the man to come out and see about him in the morning, as he was going to spend the night out at the straw stack. He said they would likely find him dead. The man went out about midnight and found Tack still alive but he had taken so much quinine he could not hear. He recovered.

During the first cases Dr. Dicks was the attending physician; after his death Dr. J. A. Comingore of Indianapolis, Drs. Brill, Tilford and Cloud of Pittsboro, Drs. Kelley and Burk of Jamestown, Dr. Santa Monta Heslea of Louisville, Kentucky and J. W. Culley, attended and did what they could to stop the disease. There were no new cases after September 13, so the epidemic lasted only about three weeks with twenty-four deaths. Molly Shirley and Elvina Hardwick had been married only a few months and Rachel Adams and Hattie Davis who had two year old sons had all died of cholera. Although no contemporary accounts of the plague seem to mention it,

it is probably that all four young ladies were in some stage of pregnancy.

A lot of people had left town, if they had some relatives they could visit, but there were a few like, Panthy Lowry, Aunty Welsh, Mrs. Hedges, Tack Lyone, and David Lane who waited on nearly all the cases. Then there were others who made boxes and dug graves like David V. Leak and Jesse Vieley. All the victims except Dr. Dicks and Mrs. George Shirley were buried in the Vieley Cemetery just east of Lizton.

Some of the older people said the cholera killed Lizton. There was a lot of business in Lizton at this time because the railroad had just come through in 1869 and the people there had the first chance they had ever had to sell logs and lumber and articles made from lumber. After this epidemic the five Sourwine families who had done so much building, buying timber and employing so many hands, moved to another town, the heading factory burned, the stove and bumper factory was torn down and the saw-mill was sold and moved out of town.



Sponsored by the Lizton Town Board
Earl Grant Poland, who designed the cover,
Wayne Williams and Henry Niec

Ruth Hall, Clerk-Treasurer, who wrote the
articles and Mary Thompson, Deputy Clerk
and the Trustee of Union Township,
Wayne Rothenberger.

With the permission of the State Bank
of Lizton, we have adopted their emblem
on the front cover, to commemorate our
125th anniversary as a town and township.